

Atkins, Blake

From: Honker, William
Sent: Tuesday, March 04, 2014 8:57 AM
To: Atkins, Blake; Dwyer, Stacey
Cc: Garcia, David
Subject: FW: Crossett Water Commission Citizen Complaint Information

FYI

Bill

William K. Honker, P.E.
Director, Water Quality Protection Division (6WQ)
EPA Region 6
Dallas, TX
214-665-3187

From: Coleman, Sam
Sent: Friday, February 28, 2014 4:51 PM
To: Blevins, John; Honker, William; Suttice, Connie
Subject: RE: Crossett Water Commission Citizen Complaint Information

We need data for Crossett, North Crossett, and West Crossett

From: Blevins, John
Sent: Friday, February 28, 2014 4:46 PM
To: Coleman, Sam; Honker, William; Suttice, Connie
Subject: Fw: Crossett Water Commission Citizen Complaint Information

FYI

From: Saunders, Jerry
Sent: Friday, February 28, 2014 4:18:59 PM
To: Blevins, John; Gilrein, Stephen
Subject: FW: Crossett Water Commission Citizen Complaint Information

These are 3 items relating to the Town of Crossett Ark public water system. The first item provides background on Crossett. The second and third items are Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs) for the Crossett PWS for 2012 and 2013. The third item is the most recent sanitary survey for the treatment plant.

The most recent sanitary survey shows no significant problems with the system. The ETT score for the plant has been 0 since 2009 when the ETT system was initiated. We are working with the Ark Dept of Health to obtain CCRs for any other system with the Crossett name in it. There appears to be a Crossett North and Northeast, as well as 3 transient systems that serve more than 30 people. We will provide this information when received from the Ark Dept of Health. We should get next week.

From: Hutchison, Linda
Sent: Friday, February 28, 2014 4:06 PM
To: Saunders, Jerry
Subject: FW: Crossett Water Commission Citizen Complaint Information

From: Hutchison, Linda
Sent: Friday, February 28, 2014 3:48 PM
To: Saunders, Jerry
Cc: Lane, Willie
Subject: Crossett Water Commission Citizen Complaint Information

Jerry - as I told you earlier, Carl and I have talked about this and we will talk again on Monday. Hopefully, by then I will have some additional information from the District Engineer that actually has been to the system and is more familiar with the ins and outs of the system.

Attached is my background info, that includes the analytical data that Carl has looked at, as well as the latest email from ADH with contact info, etc. Also attached are the 2012 and 2013 CCRs, and the 2013 Sanitary Survey w/photos.

Have a great weekend! - Linda

Analytical data received from private citizen sampling (Carl Wills is looking at this data, pending additional information from ADH)

July 2, 2012, Sampling Event of Tap Water (Location A - Residence)

Phenol	0.0218 mg/L
Arsenic	0.00323 mg/L
Cadmium	0.0255 mg/L
Zinc	65.5 mg/L

October 23, 2012, Sampling Event of Tap Water (Location B - Church)

Phenol	0.0082 mg/L
Arsenic	Not Detectable
Zinc	0.0645 mg/L

October 23, 2012, Sampling Event of Tap Water (Location C - Residence)

Phenol	0.0147 mg/L
Bromoform	9.43 ug/L
Dibromochloromethane	5.61 ug/L

December 11, 2012, Sampling Event of Tap Water (Location C - Note the analytes above were ND during this sampling event!)

Benzene	0.67 ug/L (MCL 5.0 ug/L)
<i>tert</i> -Butylmethylether (MTBE)	78.9 ug/L
Acetone	5.50 ug/L
Benzyl Butyl phthalate (BBP)	4.71 ug/L
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	15.6 ug/L (MCL 6.0 ug/L)
Diethyl phthalate (DEP)	1.63 ug/L

Crossett Water Commission

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water, and we want you to understand, and be involved in, the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

Where Does Our Drinking Water Come From?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Our sources of water are five wells that pump from the Cockfield Formation Aquifer.

How Safe Is The Source Of Our Drinking Water?

The Arkansas Department of Health has completed a Source Water Vulnerability Assessment for Crossett Water. The assessment summarizes the potential for contamination of our sources of drinking water and can be used as a basis for developing a source water protection plan. Based on the various criteria of the assessment, our water sources have been determined to have a low to medium susceptibility to contamination. You may request a summary of the Source Water Vulnerability Assessment from our office.

What Contaminants Can Be In Our Drinking Water?

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; Pesticides and herbicides which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to assure tap water is safe to drink, EPA has regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Am I at Risk?

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. However, some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from small amounts of contamination. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. In addition, EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by microbiological contaminants are also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

Lead and Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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Atkins, Blake

From: Honker, William
Sent: Tuesday, March 04, 2014 11:01 AM
To: Atkins, Blake
Cc: Dwyer, Stacey; Garcia, David
Subject: RE: Crossett Follow Up - need input by Mar 5

Great. Thanks.

Bill

William K. Honker, P.E.
Director, Water Quality Protection Division (6WQ)
EPA Region 6
Dallas, TX
214-665-3187

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Cc: Dwyer, Stacey; Garcia, David
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Bill,

Bromoform is included as part of the sum of 4 trihalomethanes (TTHM), and dibromochloromethane is one of 5 haloacetic acids (HAA5). I received the Ouachita Riverkeeper report and skimmed it yesterday. I'll report back more completely later today.

From: Honker, William
Sent: Tuesday, March 04, 2014 8:53 AM
To: Atkins, Blake
Cc: Dwyer, Stacey; Garcia, David
Subject: RE: Crossett Follow Up - need input by Mar 5

Blake – thanks. So are the bromoform and dibromochloromethane both counted under the TTHM MCL, or do they have a separate MCL?

Have you received the Ouachita Riverkeeper report yet?

Bill

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Atkins, Blake

From: Atkins, Blake
Sent: Tuesday, March 04, 2014 4:14 PM
To: Honker, William
Cc: Dwyer, Stacey; Garcia, David; Jatin Mistry
Subject: RE: Crossett Follow Up - need input by Mar 5

Bill,

The Ouachita Riverkeeper report appears to be exaggerating some of the drinking water ingestion risk for various contaminants. For example, the report states, "Benzene in Crossett's drinking water is a serious threat to human health. It is an insidious chemical found at 29% of EPA Superfund waste sites. The EPA lists benzene as a known human carcinogen." What is not provided, however, is a comparison of detected levels (i.e., 0.67 ug/L) versus the health based maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 5 ug/L. Listed below, I provide a contaminant by contaminant health risk assessment. In summary, no contaminants were detected at levels of health concern.

Acetone (no MCL): detected in city tap water 1839 Roberts at 5.50 ug/L; stated reference dose (RfD) is 0.9 mg/KG/day, multiplying by 2 liters per day ingestion and dividing by a 70 Kg adult weight results in a long term health advisory of 0.026 mg/L or 26 ug/L – not currently at a level of health concern

Benzene (MCL of 5 ug/L): detected in city tap water 1839 Roberts at 0.67 ug/L – not currently at a level of health concern

Bromoform (no specific MCL): detected in city tap water 1839 Roberts at 9.43 ug/L. Bromoform is part of a group of disinfection byproducts – the sum of four trihalomethanes or THMs with an MCL of 80 ug/L for the sum of all 4 THMs – not currently at a level of health concern

Dibromochloromethane (no specific MCL): detected in city tap water 1839 Roberts at 5.61 ug/L. Dibromochloromethane is part of a group of disinfection byproducts – the sum of five haloacetic acids or HAAs with an MCL of 60 ug/L for the sum of all 5 HAAs – not currently at a level of health concern

Diethyl Phthalate (no MCL for this specific phthalate): detected in city tap water 1839 at 1.63 ug/L. Phthalates are a group of plasticizers that are often detected in laboratory blanks due to leaching of such plasticizers from plastic laboratory bottles and tubing. To this point, method detection blanks showed benzyl butyl phthalate at 1.25 ug/L and Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate at 16.4 ug/L. While there is no specific MCL for Diethyl Phthalate, the MCL for Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate is 6 ug/L, well above the level of diethyl phthalate detected in city tap water.

Phenol (no MCL): detected in private well 111 Lawson at 0.0523 mg/L, tap water 123 Lawson at 0.0218 mg/L, church water well 1082 Ashley at 0.0082 mg/L, and city tap water 1839 at 0.0147 mg/L. Phenol is another organic contaminant that is often found in laboratory blanks at trace amounts. Furthermore, EPA has established a 10-day health advisory for phenol of 6 mg/L for not causing any adverse effects in a child and has determined that a lifetime exposure to 2 mg/L phenol in drinking water is not expected to cause any adverse effects.

[Methyl] Tertiary-Butylmethylether (MTBE) (no MCL): detected in city tap water 1839 at 78.9 ug/L. A recommended range of 20-40 ug/L of MTBE has been recommended because this is the threshold of taste and odor complaints. There is a range of over four to five orders of magnitude between this taste and odor threshold and the range of exposure expected to cause adverse effects. In other words, people will stop drinking water with MTBE contamination at levels far below the levels of health concern, due to taste and odor objection.

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EPA Region 6
Dallas, TX
214-665-3187

From: Atkins, Blake
Sent: Thursday, February 27, 2014 3:02 PM
To: Honker, William

Atkins, Blake

From: Mistry, Jatin
Sent: Tuesday, March 11, 2014 5:57 PM
To: Jeff Stone (jeffery.stone@arkansas.gov)
Cc: Lance Jones (lance.jones@arkansas.gov); lyle.godfrey@arkansas.gov; Teresa Lee; Susan Corder; Atkins, Blake
Subject: Crossett, Arkansas Information Request

Hi Mr. Stone,

May I please request your assistance in providing me some additional drinking water data regarding water systems that surround the Crossett, Arkansas, area.

I had a meeting today with EPA's Deputy Regional Administrator, Mr. Sam Coleman, who is requesting a letter from EPA to be sent to the Crossett citizen's group discussing the drinking water that is served to this area. In this letter, I would like to request the following information for the following water systems: Crossett Water Commission (AR17), North Crossett Utilities (AR22), North East Crossett Water Association (AR 23), West Ashley County Water Association (AR878), and Georgia Pacific Paper Mill (N 28).

For these water systems that serve the Crossett area, may I please request for each water system the following:

1. Consumer Confidence Reports from 2013 to 2003
2. The current drinking water analyte schedules for these systems (SOC, VOC, DPB, Pb/Cu, TCR, etc). Looking at when potential drinking water contaminants are scheduled, frequency of monitoring, and monitoring locations.
3. Most recent copies of the sanitary survey for these systems.

In addition, the Ouachita Riverkeeper Organization conducted a drinking water sampling event at 1839 Roberts Road in Crossett and found the following contaminants in a one-time drinking water sample: acetone, benzene, bromoform, dibromochloromethane, diethyl phthalate, phenol and MTBE. Is there an ADH drinking water compliance monitoring site near this site? Mr. Coleman will ask that ADH address the detection of these contaminants and what actions ADH may have in place to further monitor this.

Mr. Coleman has also proposed a follow up in person meeting with the citizen's group in Crossett on Saturday, April 12, 2014. Mr. Coleman will make contact with ADH to ask if an ADH representative will be able to attend this meeting.

Below is a summary that Blake provided Mr. Coleman of our interpretation of the results:

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Thank you again and I appreciate your assistance with this.

Please provide this information to me and when I complete my letter, I will share it with ADH for your comments.

Thank you,

Jatin

Jatin H. Mistry
US EPA Region 6
Drinking Water Section
1445 Ross Avenue (6WQ-SD).
Dallas, TX 75202
(Voice) 214-665-7483
(Fax) 214-665-2191
mistry.jatin@epa.gov

the system is current with sampling, and has had no problems that she is aware of. The system is on reduced monitoring for lead and copper, and the Stage 1 and 2 DBPRs. The ETT score for the Crossett Water Commission is zero, and has been zero for every reporting quarter of the ETT since it began in October 2009.

Email reply from ADH, Manager of District Engineers in Little Rock

Dennis Taylor <Dennis.Taylor@arkansas.gov>

Fri 2/14/2014 2:17 PM

Inbox; Conflicts

To:

Hutchison, Linda;

...

Cc: 'crossettwater@windstream.net';
Mac Faulkner <Mac.Faulkner@arkansas.gov>;
Jack Gregg <Jack.GreggJr@arkansas.gov>;

...

Linda ... Thank you for your correspondence.

In order to expedite matters, by copy of this Email I am asking Mr. Anthony Adcock, Manager of Crossett Water, to review your Email below and respond directly to you as appropriate regarding the two questions on type of piping and age of the house at 1839 Roberts in Crossett AR. Any other specific local information needed may be expedited by requesting directly from Mr. Adcock and/or his staff.

Also, I am copying this Email to our District 5 Staff below who work the Crossett area for their review and any future follow-up as may be appropriate for ADH staff to conduct. If you need anything else specifically from us as an agency, please feel free to also contact them directly as well.

CONTACT INFORMATION:

-- Mac Faulkner, District 5 Engineer, office phone 501-280-4071, mac.faulkner@arkansas.gov
-- Jack Gregg, Jr. District 5 Environmental Health Specialist, office phone 501-661-2667, --
Jack.GreggJr@arkansas.gov
-- Anthony Adcock, Manager of Crossett Water, office phone 870-364-4195
crossettwater@windstream.net

I trust everything you need is now covered.

Best Regards,

Dennis Taylor, P.E.
ADH Engineer Supervisor
AR Department of Health, Engineering Section
4815 West Markham Street, Mail Slot 37
Little Rock AR 72205
501-661-2670 direct line
501-661-2032 fax
501-350-7158 cell
501-661-2623 or 800-234-4399 main line
501-554-5738 after hours emergency
dennis.taylor@arkansas.gov

The Town of Crossett, Arkansas, Ashley County

Background:

The Town of Crossett is located in southeastern Arkansas, Ashley County, approximately nine miles above the State's border with Louisiana. Crossett began as a tent city at the turn of the 20th century, constructing the Crossett Lumber Company. It remained a classic "mill town" into the mid-1940s, with the Crossett Lumber Company owning all the town's homes and businesses until 1946. Though some early lumber towns were abandoned when the supply of harvestable trees was exhausted, Crossett's future was secured through improved forest management practices and through the manufacture of diverse forest-related products, including wood alcohol, turpentine, chemicals needed by soap and paint manufacturers, charcoal, food board and flakeboard. Georgia-Pacific Corporation purchased Crossett Lumber in 1962, and its manufacturing complex in Crossett now covers more than 800 acres.

Crossett has a current population of approximately six (6) thousand people. Combined with North Crossett and West Crossett, the area has approximately 11,000 people. Both North Crossett and West Crossett are census designated places (CDPs), populated areas that lack separate municipal government, but otherwise physically resemble incorporated places.

The Crossett Water Commission water system is located in Crossett, and services approximately 8721 people. This includes the population served from consecutive system West Ashley County. The Crossett system has 5 wells, as follows reported in September 2013:

Well #	Drilled	Depth	Casing (in)	Casing Depth (ft)	Yield gpm
1	1972	182	16	136	528
2	1972	124	16	124	363
3	1972	180	16	131	384
4	1972	170	16	132	394
5	2004	192	20	143	620

All the wells are located on Highway Ashley 7E Extension of Water Well Road East of the water treatment plant (WTP). The WTP is located at 1100 Waterwell Road in southeast Crossett. The purpose of the plant is for iron/manganese removal/control, disinfection, fluoridation, and lime softening.

The last time the State visited the water system was September 18, 2013, when the ADH District Engineer conducted a PWS Sanitary Survey and no significant deficiencies were noted (page 2 of the Sanitary Survey Report). The report stated that the system condition and operation is very good, and that management and operators are very knowledgeable of the system and regulatory requirements. The District Engineer asked that one of the 3 water operators be named as responsible for both the treatment and distribution facilities. The current ADH Enforcement Officer has been in her position over two years, and when contacted stated that the Crossett system has never been on the ADH internal list for enforcement actions during her tenure, that

North Crossett Utilities

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How Can I Learn More About Our Drinking Water?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jeff Russell, Manager, at 870-364-2188. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Thursday of each month at 10:00 AM at North Crossett Board Room, 1645 Highway 52 West in Crossett.

TEST RESULTS

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The test results table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2012. In the table you might find terms and abbreviations you are not familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - unenforceable public health goal; the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA - Not applicable

Parts per billion (ppb) - a unit of measurement for detected levels of contaminants in drinking water. One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per million (ppm) - a unit of measurement for detected levels of contaminants in drinking water. One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - a measure of the radioactivity in water.

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	MCLG (Public Health Goal)	MCL (Allowable Level)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	1 positive in June	Present	0	1 positive sample per month	Naturally present in the environment
LEAD AND COPPER TAP MONITORING						
Contaminant	Number of Sites over Action Level	90 th Percentile Result	Unit	Action Level	Major Sources in Drinking Water	
Lead	0	0.003	ppm	0.015	Corrosion from household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
Copper	0	0.89	ppm	1.3		
♦ We are currently on a reduced monitoring schedule and required to sample once every three years for lead and copper at the customers' taps. The results above are from our last monitoring period in 2011. Our next required monitoring period is in 2014.						
REGULATED DISINFECTANTS						
Disinfectant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	MRDLG (Public Health Goal)	MRDL (Allowable Level)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine	N	Average: 1.59 Range: 0.5 – 2.4	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
BY-PRODUCTS OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	MCLG (Public Health Goal)	MCL (Allowable Level)	
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids]	N	5	ppb	0	60	
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes]	N	32	ppb	NA	80	
♦ We are currently on a reduced monitoring schedule and required to sample once every three years for Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids in our distribution system and we only sample one quarter per year. The results above are from our last compliance monitoring period in 2011.						

VIOLATIONS - North Crossett Utilities			
TYPE: Bacteriological Sampling	FROM:	TO:	CORRECTIVE ACTION:
Failed to submit five (5) valid bacteriological samples the month following a coliform positive sample	7/1/2013	7/31/2013	Resumed bacteriological monitoring as required by state and federal regulations

Northeast Crossett Water Association

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water, and we want you to understand, and be involved in, the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

Where Does Our Drinking Water Come From?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. We purchase treated water from North Crossett Utilities whose sources are two wells that pump from the Cockfield Formation Aquifer.

How Safe Is The Source Of Our Drinking Water?

The Arkansas Department of Health has completed a Source Water Vulnerability Assessment for North Crossett Utilities. The assessment summarizes the potential for contamination of our sources of drinking water and can be used as a basis for developing a source water protection plan. Based on the various criteria of the assessment, our water sources have been determined to have a low to medium susceptibility to contamination. You may request a summary of the Source Water Vulnerability Assessment from our office.

What Contaminants Can Be In Our Drinking Water?

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; Pesticides and herbicides which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to assure tap water is safe to drink, EPA has regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Am I at Risk?

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. However, some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from small amounts of contamination. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. In addition, EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by microbiological contaminants are also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

Lead and Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

How Can I Learn More About Our Drinking Water?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jeff Russell, Manager, at 870-364-2188. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. Our water system currently holds no public meetings. If you want to learn more, please contact Jeff Russell at the aforementioned phone number.

TEST RESULTS

We and North Crossett Utilities routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The test results table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2013. In the table you might find terms and abbreviations you are not familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - unenforceable public health goal; the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA - Not applicable

NECWA - Northeast Crossett Water Association

NCU - North Crossett Utilities

Parts per billion (ppb) - a unit of measurement for detected levels of contaminants in drinking water. One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per million (ppm) - a unit of measurement for detected levels of contaminants in drinking water. One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - a measure of the radioactivity in water.

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	MCLG (Public Health Goal)	MCL (Allowable Level)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	None	Present	0	1 positive sample per month	Naturally present in the environment
LEAD AND COPPER TAP MONITORING						
Contaminant	Number of Sites over Action Level	90 th Percentile Result	Unit	Action Level	Major Sources in Drinking Water	
Lead (NECWA)	0	0.003	ppm	0.015	Corrosion from household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
Copper (NECWA)	0	0.51	ppm	1.3		
♦ We are currently on a reduced monitoring schedule and required to sample once every three years for lead and copper at the customers' taps. The results above are from 2011. Our next required monitoring period is in 2014.						
REGULATED DISINFECTANTS						
Disinfectant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	MRDLG (Public Health Goal)	MRDL (Allowable Level)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine (NECWA)	N	Average: 1.01 Range: 0.4 – 2.0	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
BY-PRODUCTS OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION						
Contaminant		Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	MCLG (Public Health Goal)	MCL (Allowable Level)
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (NECWA)		NA	5.1	ppb	0	60
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (NECWA)		NA	54.2	ppb	NA	80
♦ The levels detected for HAA5 & TTHM are from investigative (or preliminary) monitoring performed under the upcoming Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule (Stage 2 DBPR). The purpose of the Stage 2 DBPR is to increase public health protection by having us meet the HHA5 and TTHM allowable levels (MCLs) as an annual average at specific locations and not just averaging the entire system. This is a tougher standard and when the Rule goes into effect some localities will have trouble meeting it. To assist us in meeting these stricter requirements we are taking investigative samples to work on reducing HAA5s and TTHMs throughout the distribution system before new Rule goes into effect. MCL violations are not applicable to investigative monitoring.						

Atkins, Blake

From: Atkins, Blake
Sent: Thursday, February 27, 2014 3:02 PM
To: Honker, William
Cc: Stacey Dwyer; David Garcia
Subject: RE: Crossett Follow Up - need input by Mar 5
Attachments: Crossett Water Systems Contaminant Report.xlsx

Bill,

I looked into past violations (back to the 1980s) and reviewed 2013 consumer confidence reports for 4 Crossett public water systems, provided by ADH. Please see attached file summarizing those findings.

I have not seen the 2012 report, summarizing findings by Ouachita Riverkeeper Inc. This report supposedly shows acetone, benzene, bromoform, dibromochloromethane, diethylphthalate, phenol, MTBE, and zinc in the city's drinking water. Past regulatory monitoring reflects bromoform and dibromochloromethane (both disinfection byproducts) being detected, but at concentrations far below the maximum contaminant levels for TTHMs and HAA5. Some of the other listed contaminants, not detected in routine regulatory monitoring, e.g., acetone and phthalates, are routinely found in laboratory blanks. It would be helpful to review the Ouachita Riverkeeper Inc. report to determine the location (source water, finished water, lab blank) and concentration of sample results. It is important to note that all 4 Crossett public water systems use ground water as their source.

I spoke with Jeff Stone, Chief Engineer with the ADH Drinking Water Program, and he indicated that ADH would be happy to help investigate further, as resources allow.

Blake Atkins, Chief	EPA Region 6
Drinking Water Section	1445 Ross Ave
214-665-2297	Dallas, TX 75202

From: Honker, William
Sent: Wednesday, February 26, 2014 10:53 AM
To: Atkins, Blake; Kaspar, Paul; Brown, James; Dwyer, Stacey; Hill, Troy; Hosch, Claudia; Watson, Jane
Cc: Crocker, Philip; Garcia, David
Subject: Crossett Follow Up - need input by Mar 5

See attachments for a summary of the public meeting last Sat in Crossett and some graphics that were discussed. We need a couple of fact sheets by next Wed for a follow up discussion the week of Mar 10.

- Stacey/Blake – pls get compliance info for Crossett DW systems. According to Sam, there are 3 systems: Crossett, North Crossett, and West Crossett. Have we reviewed the data from 2012 referenced in the fact sheet (I believe it was in the report we got from Wilma Subra after the Albuquerque EJ Summit)? Israel said ADH was willing to visit Crossett and review the systems (?)
- Claudia/Paul – status of GP NPDES permit. Pls include a discussion of where the outfalls are and where we consider the discharge point to be. Citizens think Mossy Lake is part of the treatment system.
- Jane/Phil – I assume the attached fact sheet on the WQS/UAA issue is current. Pls update only if necessary.

Pls send info to David and me by COB Wed 3/5.

ADH reported violations and water system detected contaminants, per Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Active Community Water Systems with either Crossett in their name or Admin Address is the City of Crossett.

PWSID	AR0000017	RULE	VIO	ANALYTE	BEG	END
Sys	Crossett Water Commission	TCR	MCL, Monthly (TCR)	Coliform (TCR)	5/1/1991	5/31/1991
Type	CWS	TCR	Notification, Public	Coliform (TCR)	5/1/1991	5/31/1991
Source	Ground Water	Not Regulated	Monitoring, Check/Repeat/Confirmation	Coliform (Pre-TCR)	8/1/1981	8/31/1981
Pop	8,038					

2013 CCR Reported Contaminants

Bromoform	3.17 ppb
Dibromochloromethane	0.65 ppb
HAA5	2 ppb
TTHM	7 ppb

PWSID	AR0000022	RULE	VIO	ANALYTE	BEG	END
Sys	North Crossett Utilities	TCR	Monitoring, Routine Minor (TCR)	Coliform (TCR)	7/1/2013	7/31/2013
Type	CWS	TCR	MCL, Monthly (TCR)	Coliform (TCR)	6/1/2003	6/30/2003
Source	Ground Water	LCR	Initial Tap Sampling for Pb and Cu	Lead and Copper Rule	3/30/1993	3/30/1993
Pop	3,525	TCR	Monitoring, Routine Major (TCR)	Coliform (TCR)	1/1/1993	1/31/1993

2013 CCR Reported Contaminants

HAA5	5 ppb
TTHM	32 ppb

PWSID	AR0000023	RULE	VIO	ANALYTE	BEG	END
Sys	North East Crossett Water Assn	CCR	CCR Complete Failure to Report	CCR	10/19/1999	4/18/2000
Type	CWS					
Source	Purchased Ground Water					
Pop	160					

2013 CCR Reported Contaminants

HAA5	5.1 ppb
TTHM	54.2 ppb

PWSID	AR0000878	RULE	VIO	ANALYTE	BEG	END
Sys	West Ashley County Water Assn	NO REPORTED VIOLATIONS				
Type	CWS					
Source	Purchased Ground Water					
Pop	683					

2013 CCR Reported Contaminants

Public Water Supply Sanitary Survey

Arkansas Department of Health

Name of System: Crossett Water Commission

PWS # 017

Operator Certification

- ☒ ☐ 1. The operator(s) or responsible person(s) in charge of the treatment facility and/or distribution facilities have the required State certification.
- ☒ ☐ 2. Are all persons making individual judgements that affect water quality properly licensed?
- ☒ ☐ 3. Does the system have a sufficient number of licensed staff to perform all water quality related duties?
- ☒ ☐ 4. Are operators provided training in the proper use of safety equipment?

Operator	Title	License #
Anthony Adcock	Chief Operator	08399D4 & T4
Jacob Adams	Operator	09296D2
Albert Mills	Operator	07248D2 & T2

Comments: The system needs to name a water operator in responsible charge for both treatment and distribution.

Contact Information

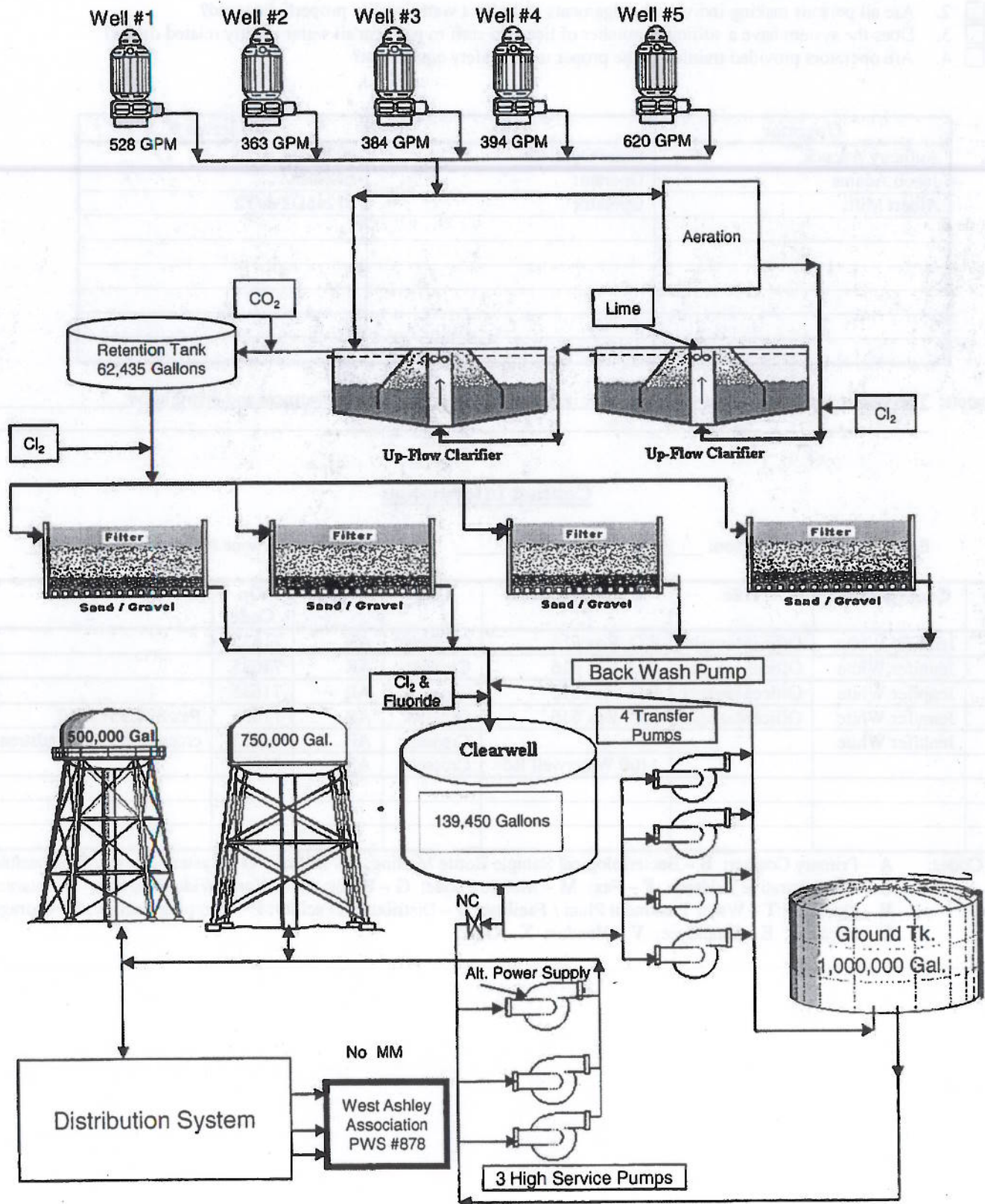
Emergency Contact Person: Anthony Adcock

Emergency Contact Phone Number: 870.364.8276

Type Code	Contact Name	Title	Mailing Address	City	State	Zip Code	E-Mail
B	Jennifer White	OfficeManager	P.O. Box 616	Crossett	AR	71635	
O	Jennifer White	OfficeManager	P.O. Box 616	Crossett	AR	71635	
\$	Jennifer White	OfficeManager	P.O. Box 616	Crossett	AR	71635	
F	Jennifer White	OfficeManager	P.O. Box 616	Crossett	AR	71635	Fax 870.364.7862
I	Jennifer White			Crossett	AR	71635	crossettwater@windstream.net
L			1100 Waterwell Rd	Crossett	AR	71635	

Type Codes: A – Primary Contact; B – Bacteriological Sample Bottle Mailing; \$ - Billing; O – System Owner / Responsible Party; Z – Administrative Address; F – Fax; M – Mobile Phone; G – Pager; W – World Wide Web Site; I – Internet E-Mail; R – Operator; T – Water Treatment Plant / Facility; D – Distribution Facility; P – Pumping Facility; S – Storage Facility; L – Location; E – Employee; V – Vendor; X – Other

Crossett Water Commission PWS #017 Flow Schematic - 2010



Atkins, Blake

From: Honker, William
Sent: Monday, February 24, 2014 8:15 AM
To: Brown, James; Dwyer, Stacey; Hill, Troy; Hosch, Claudia; Watson, Jane
Cc: Garcia, David; Kaspar, Paul; Atkins, Blake
Subject: FW: Crossett, AR

Sam's summary of issues from EJ meeting in Crossett Saturday.

Claudia/Paul – current status of GP Crossett NPDES permit?

Stacey/Blake – DW compliance issues?

Bill

William K. Honker, P.E.
Director, Water Quality Protection Division (6WQ)
EPA Region 6
Dallas, TX
214-665-3187

From: Coleman, Sam
Sent: Sunday, February 23, 2014 8:49 AM
To: Honker, William; Garcia, David; Stenger, Wren
Cc: Gray, David; Curry, Ron
Subject: Crossett, AR

We had a very energetic meeting last night. A lot of issues.

1. GP discharge permit is a central theme.
2. Land farming and land disposal practices.
3. Extent of air monitoring.
4. Health survey.
5. Drinking water safety/compliance with CCR.
6. Illegal dumping of liquids.
7. Designation of landfills.

Some Non EPA issues.

1. Cemetery access
2. Damage compensation.

I agreed to return and discuss in detail what we can do about issues. I emphasized that EPA worked within the law and that GP had rights on their private property. We will be working with the State and with GP to bring more detailed information to the community.

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone.

Atkins, Blake

From: Atkins, Blake
Sent: Monday, February 24, 2014 3:24 PM
To: Stacey Dwyer; William Honker
Subject: FW: Crossett, AR

Here's the drinking water input from ADH.

From: Jeff Stone (ADH) [mailto:Jeffery.Stone@arkansas.gov]
Sent: Monday, February 24, 2014 12:41 PM
To: Atkins, Blake
Cc: Mistry, Jatin; Lance Jones; Dennis Taylor
Subject: FW: Crossett, AR

Blake,

See below.

Jeff Stone, P.E.
Director, Engineering Section
Arkansas Department of Health

From: Dennis Taylor
Sent: Monday, February 24, 2014 12:37 PM
To: Jeff Stone (ADH)
Subject: RE: Crossett, AR

Jeff ... in response to your Email below:

- D5 Staff is not aware of any currently unresolved water complaints or ongoing water quality issues with Crossett Waterworks (PWS-017).
- There was a recent minor turbidity complaint with nearby North Crossett Utilities (PWS-022) that has since been resolved by flushing.
- With regard to Georgia Pacific Paper Mill (PWS-N0028) head-quartered within the City of Crossett, their only water quality issue is they do have to go on an occasional "No-Drink" Order when there are recurring electrical problems with their aging well pump motors and GP has to switch-over to surface water for their primary source of process water, but this is because their surface water source has not been approved as a source for potable water. This however has never been a public water quality issue outside of GP.

If you need anything else, please advise.

DET
02/24/2014

From: Jeff Stone (ADH)
Sent: Monday, February 24, 2014 9:23 AM

To: Dennis Taylor

Cc: 'atkins.blake@epa.gov'; 'mistry.jatin@epa.gov'; 'lance.jone@arkansas.gov'; Mac Faulkner; Jack Gregg

Subject: FW: Crossett, AR

Dennis,

Could you give me an update on Crossett and North Crossett? Any water complaints or water quality issues ongoing? It looks like North Crossett had a TCR violation last summer.

Thanks,

Jeff Stone, P.E.

Director, Engineering Section

Arkansas Department of Health

From: Atkins, Blake [<mailto:Atkins.Blake@epa.gov>]

Sent: Monday, February 24, 2014 8:33 AM

To: Jeff Stone (ADH)

Cc: Mistry, Jatin

Subject: FW: Crossett, AR

Jeff, are you aware of any drinking water issues in Crossett? I see N Crossett Utilities had a TCR monitoring violation in July and an associated public notice violation in September, but nothing more.

Blake Atkins, Chief	EPA Region 6
Drinking Water Section	1445 Ross Ave
214-665-2297	Dallas, TX 75202

From: Honker, William

Sent: Monday, February 24, 2014 8:15 AM

To: Brown, James; Dwyer, Stacey; Hill, Troy; Hosch, Claudia; Watson, Jane

Cc: Garcia, David; Kaspar, Paul; Atkins, Blake

Subject: FW: Crossett, AR

Sam's summary of issues from EJ meeting in Crossett Saturday.

Claudia/Paul – current status of GP Crossett NPDES permit?

Stacey/Blake – DW compliance issues?

Bill

William K. Honker, P.E.

Director, Water Quality Protection Division (6WQ)

EPA Region 6

Dallas, TX

214-665-3187

Mossy Lake -
Where are outfalls?

Meeting Summary

EPA Region 6 Deputy Regional Administrator Visit to Crossett, Arkansas

Background

DRA Sam Coleman and staff from OEJTA visited Crossett, AR, on February 22, 2014. The purpose of the visit was to participate in a tour of the community and a community meeting at the request of Pastor David Bouie, Sr. Pastor Bouie represents the local group Concerned Citizens for Environmental Justice (CCEJ). The group is concerned about air emissions, water discharges, and other issues related to the Georgia Pacific LLC paper facility (GP) in Crossett. A film crew from Penn Road Productions took video of the community tour and meeting. Staff from the production company also worked on a 2011 documentary that focused on the community and their concerns with GP.

Community Concerns

Concerns expressed by community members during the visit included the following.

1. **Air emissions.** Ouachita Riverkeeper Inc. conducted air sampling in Crossett on behalf of CCEJ in 2012. According to their preliminary report and laboratory analysis, they found significant quantities of hydrogen sulfide gas in the neighborhoods surrounding the GP facility. Residents are concerned about the constant, strong odors throughout the community. Several indicated suffering from some kind of respiratory condition.
2. **Drinking water contamination.** Drinking water sampling was also conducted by Ouachita Riverkeeper Inc. in Crossett in 2012. Their report states that they found acetone, benzene, bromoform, dibromochloromethane, diethyl phthalate, phenol, tertiary-butylmethylether (MTBE), and zinc in the city's drinking water.
3. **Groundwater contamination.** Additional sampling of groundwater and private wells by Ouachita Riverkeeper Inc. found phenol and other chemicals.
4. **Improper disposal of hazardous materials.** Residents are concerned the facility is burying hazardous materials on its various properties and within the community. Former GP employees stated they participated in or may have observed improper dumping of hazardous materials while employed at the facility. A former employee also stated he had participated in the killing of fish in Mossy Lake and the subsequent burial of the fish on GP property. Resident Ken Atkins stated that he buried "environmentally friendly" waste from GP on his property from approximately 1999 to 2012. Mr. Atkins said he later learned that the waste was hazardous. He requested that GP and ADEQ conduct sampling on his property. No sampling has been done.
5. **Long-term exposure to hazardous chemicals.** Residents spoke of having decades of direct access to the GP wastewater system canals and Coffee Creek while growing up and living in Crossett and not realizing that they were being exposed to harmful

ADK do
visit?

chemicals. Residents believe there is a higher rate of cancer in the community due to long-term exposure to chemicals from the GP facility. Resident Earnest Smith asserted his belief that his 10-year-old daughter's cancer is the result of such exposure. A former GP employee also spoke of being exposed to elevated levels of hydrogen sulfide while employed at the facility. The employee stated that GP managers were told of the elevated levels and did not take proper action.

6. **Lack of responsiveness.** Community members believe local officials, ADEQ, and GP are not responsive to their concerns. Pastor Bouie also stated previously that local officials and GP do not provide the community with information when there is an incident or release related to the facility.
7. **Lack of access to community cemetery.** Community members asserted that GP is denying them access to a local cemetery that is located near the facility.
8. **Lack of access to county roads.** Community members stated several county roads have been blocked off by GP. One of the roads cited is Thurman Road, which they contend leads to an illegal dump site. The film crew stated they had video footage of the dump site and would share it with EPA.
9. **Wildlife contamination.** Residents assert that there are still fish and other aquatic life in Coffee Creek and Mossy Lake. Some indicated they had caught fish in the creek and lake for years and did not know they were not supposed to fish there. Some residents may still fish in the lake. Residents also said they have observed deformed deer and deer with growths in the community.

EPA Region 6 Commitments

DRA Sam Coleman made the following commitments to the community during the visit.

1. Region 6 will obtain a copy of the drinking water Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for Crossett, AR. The CCR summarizes information regarding sources used (i.e., rivers, lakes, reservoirs, or aquifers) any detected contaminants, compliance and educational information.
2. Region 6 will participate in another community meeting with representatives from ADEQ and GP to provide information and discuss facility operations.

Other Items of Note:

1. Ms. Cheryl Slavant of Ouachita Riverkeeper Inc. stated she felt like the report and data submitted to EPA Region 6 was "ridiculed."
2. More information on Penn Road Productions and the 2011 documentary on Crossett and GP can be found at the following web sites.
 - <http://www.crossettdocumentary.com/#>
 - http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=KZWAO_3yoj8

3 DCA Systems - Crossett, NCrossett, W Crossett

Meet again 2 weeks



GP Crossett - Internal Outfalls 101, 102, 103
S. Penn St. - W. Crossett Ark

GP Crossett Final Outfall 001

GP Crossett Outfall 002 (SMS)

Image USDA Farm Service Agency

©2010
C00

Date: 7/23/2009

33°05'37.82"N 92°00'53.25"W elev 130 ft

Eye alt 13.2



West Crossett

Reclamation Area

West & East Settling Basins

Primary Clarifier

Surge Basin

Aeration Stabilization Basin

City of Crossett Wastewater Lagoon

South Crossett

100 feet

1 km

Atkins, Blake

From: Atkins, Blake
Sent: Wednesday, February 26, 2014 1:39 PM
To: AR-Jeff
Cc: Jatin Mistry; Shirley Mlachak
Subject: FW: Crossett Follow Up - need input by Mar 5
Attachments: meeting summary feb 2014.pdf; Crossett graphics Feb 2014.pdf; CC&ML Brief 2.19.2014.docx

Jeff, can you send us copies of the CCRs from the 3 Crossett public water systems – Crossett, North Crossett, and West Crossett? There seems to be concern regarding contaminants that were listed on the CCR as being detected in one or all of those systems.

Shirley, please look into contaminant occurrence and violations in these systems, as well.

Thanks.

Blake

Blake Atkins, Chief	EPA Region 6
Drinking Water Section	1445 Ross Ave
214-665-2297	Dallas, TX 75202

From: Honker, William
Sent: Wednesday, February 26, 2014 10:53 AM
To: Atkins, Blake; Kaspar, Paul; Brown, James; Dwyer, Stacey; Hill, Troy; Hosch, Claudia; Watson, Jane
Cc: Crocker, Philip; Garcia, David
Subject: Crossett Follow Up - need input by Mar 5

See attachments for a summary of the public meeting last Sat in Crossett and some graphics that were discussed. We need a couple of fact sheets by next Wed for a follow up discussion the week of Mar 10.

- Stacey/Blake – pls get compliance info for Crossett DW systems. According to Sam, there are 3 systems: Crossett, North Crossett, and West Crossett. Have we reviewed the data from 2012 referenced in the fact sheet (I believe it was in the report we got from Wilma Subra after the Albuquerque EJ Summit)? Israel said ADH was willing to visit Crossett and review the systems (?)
- Claudia/Paul – status of GP NPDES permit. Pls include a discussion of where the outfalls are and where we consider the discharge point to be. Citizens think Mossy Lake is part of the treatment system.
- Jane/Phil – I assume the attached fact sheet on the WQS/UAA issue is current. Pls update only if necessary.

Pls send info to David and me by COB Wed 3/5.

Thanks.

Bill

William K. Honker, P.E.
Director, Water Quality Protection Division (6WQ)
EPA Region 6

From: Arlene Blake
Sent: Wednesday, February 12, 2014 1:59 PM
To: Arlene Blake
Cc: Arlene Blake
Subject: FW: Crosslink Follow Up - need input by Feb 5
Attachments: meeting summary feb 2014.pdf; Crosslink graphics Feb 2014.pdf; CO&M; Data 2 to 2014-2015

left, can you send us copies of the CCRs from the 3 Crosslink public water systems - Crosslink, North Crosslink, and West Crosslink? There seems to be certain reporting requirements that were listed on the CCR as being required in one or all of those systems.

Stacy, please look into compliance occurrence and violations in these systems as well.

Thanks,

Blake

Blake, Arlene
Crosslink Water System
214-665-3187
140100000
140100000
140100000

From: Arlene Blake

Sent: Wednesday, February 12, 2014 10:52 AM

To: Arlene Blake, Rachel, Paul Brown, James, David, Stacy, Bill, Tony, North Crosslink, Watson Lane

Cc: Crosslink, Stacy, Gary, David

Subject: Crosslink Follow Up - need input by Feb 5

See attachment for a summary of the public meeting held at Crosslink and some graphics that were discussed. We need a copy of the summary report by Feb 5 for a follow up meeting the week of Feb 10.

- Stacy/Blake - we got compliance info for Crosslink DW system, according to Stacy, there are 3 each for Crosslink, North Crosslink, and West Crosslink. Have we reviewed the data from 2013 submitted in the last report? It seems it was a report we got from Watson Lane when they submitted the 2013 report. I need this info to be able to review it and review the system.
- Charles/Blake - status of the DW system. We include a description of where the outfall are and where we located the outfall point to the Crosslink water body. I need this info to be able to review it and review the system.
- James/Blake - status of the DW system. We include a description of where the outfall are and where we located the outfall point to the Crosslink water body. I need this info to be able to review it and review the system.

The goal is to have the info by Feb 5.

Thanks,

Stacy

William F. Hooton, Jr.

Executive Director, Texas Department of Transportation

1100 Ross

Atkins, Blake

From: Jeff Stone (ADH) <Jeffery.Stone@arkansas.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, February 26, 2014 1:41 PM
To: Teresa Lee
Cc: Mistry, Jatin; Mlachak, Shirley; Atkins, Blake
Subject: RE: Crossett Follow Up - need input by Mar 5

Teresa,

Please respond to Blake's request below and send him the most recent CCRs for these three systems. I would appreciate you responding to Blake as soon as is possible.

Please copy me on your response.

Thanks,

Jeff Stone, P.E.
Director, Engineering Section
Arkansas Department of Health

From: Atkins, Blake [mailto:Atkins.Blake@epa.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, February 26, 2014 1:39 PM
To: Jeff Stone (ADH)
Cc: Mistry, Jatin; Mlachak, Shirley
Subject: FW: Crossett Follow Up - need input by Mar 5

Jeff, can you send us copies of the CCRs from the 3 Crossett public water systems – Crossett, North Crossett, and West Crossett? There seems to be concern regarding contaminants that were listed on the CCR as being detected in one or all of those systems.

Shirley, please look into contaminant occurrence and violations in these systems, as well.

Thanks.
Blake

Blake Atkins, Chief	EPA Region 6
Drinking Water Section	1445 Ross Ave
214-665-2297	Dallas, TX 75202

From: Honker, William
Sent: Wednesday, February 26, 2014 10:53 AM
To: Atkins, Blake; Kaspar, Paul; Brown, Jamesr; Dwyer, Stacey; Hill, Troy; Hosch, Claudia; Watson, Jane
Cc: Crocker, Philip; Garcia, David
Subject: Crossett Follow Up - need input by Mar 5

See attachments for a summary of the public meeting last Sat in Crossett and some graphics that were discussed. We need a couple of fact sheets by next Wed for a follow up discussion the week of Mar 10.

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- Claudia/Paul – status of GP NPDES permit. Pls include a discussion of where the outfalls are and where we consider the discharge point to be. Citizens think Mossy Lake is part of the treatment system.
- Jane/Phil – I assume the attached fact sheet on the WQS/UAA issue is current. Pls update only if necessary.

Pls send info to David and me by COB Wed 3/5.

Thanks.

Bill

William K. Honker, P.E.
Director, Water Quality Protection Division (6WQ)
EPA Region 6
Dallas, TX
214-665-3187

Atkins, Blake

From: Mlachak, Shirley
Sent: Wednesday, February 26, 2014 2:47 PM
To: Atkins, Blake
Subject: Crossett data
Attachments: Crossett Water Systems Inquiry.xlsx

Here is the data. Again -- for 4 community systems, they either have the name Crossett * or have an address of Crossett AR

Shirley Mlachak
EPA Region 6
Office: 214-665-2267
Fax: 214-665-2191

Active Community Water Systems with either Crossett in their name or Admin Address is the City of Crossett.

PWSID	AR0000017	RULE	VIO	ANALYTE	BEG	END
Sys	Crossett Water Commission	TCR	MCL, Monthly (TCR)	Coliform (TCR)	5/1/1991	5/31/1991
Type	CWS	TCR	Notification, Public	Coliform (TCR)	5/1/1991	5/31/1991
Source	Ground Water	Not Regulated	Monitoring, Check/Repeat/Confirmation	Coliform (Pre-TCR)	8/1/1981	8/31/1981
Pop	8,038					

PWSID	AR0000022	RULE	VIO	ANALYTE	BEG	END
Sys	North Crossett Utilities	TCR	Monitoring, Routine Minor (TCR)	Coliform (TCR)	7/1/2013	7/31/2013
Type	CWS	TCR	MCL, Monthly (TCR)	Coliform (TCR)	6/1/2003	6/30/2003
Source	Ground Water	LCR	Initial Tap Sampling for Pb and Cu	Lead and Copper Rule	3/30/1993	3/30/1993
Pop	3,525	TCR	Monitoring, Routine Major (TCR)	Coliform (TCR)	1/1/1993	1/31/1993

PWSID	AR0000023	RULE	VIO	ANALYTE	BEG	END
Sys	North East Crossett Water Assn	CCR	CCR Complete Failure to Report	CCR	10/19/1999	4/18/2000
Type	CWS					
Source	Purchased Ground Water					
Pop	160					

PWSID	AR0000878	RULE	VIO	ANALYTE	BEG	END
Sys	West Ashley County Water Assn	NO REPORTED VIOLATIONS				
Type	CWS					
Source	Purchased Ground Water					
Pop	683					

Atkins, Blake

From: Teresa Lee <Teresa.Lee@arkansas.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, February 26, 2014 3:06 PM
To: Atkins, Blake
Cc: Jeff Stone (ADH)
Subject: Crossett, Arkansas
Attachments: CCR13 Crossett 017.pdf; CCR13 North Crossett 022.pdf; CCR13 Northeast Crossett 023.pdf; CCR13 West Ashley 878.pdf

Hi Blake,

I've attached the 2013 CCRs for four water systems in the Crossett area. West Crossett is served by Crossett Water Commission, PWS 017. Please let me know if you need anything else.

Teresa Lee, P.E.
Engineer Supervisor
Engineering Section
Arkansas Department of Health
501.280.4128
teresa.lee@arkansas.gov

West Ashley County Water Association

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water, and we want you to understand, and be involved in, the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

Where Does Our Drinking Water Come From?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. We purchase our water from Crossett Water Commission whose sources are five wells that pump from the Cockfield Formation Aquifer.

How Safe Is The Source Of Our Drinking Water?

The Arkansas Department of Health has completed a Source Water Vulnerability Assessment for Crossett Water Commission. The assessment summarizes the potential for contamination of our sources of drinking water and can be used as a basis for developing a source water protection plan. Based on the various criteria of the assessment, our water sources have been determined to have a low to medium susceptibility to contamination. You may request a summary of the Source Water Vulnerability Assessment from our office.

What Contaminants Can Be In Our Drinking Water?

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; Pesticides and herbicides which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to assure tap water is safe to drink, EPA has regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Am I at Risk?

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. However, some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from small amounts of contamination. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. In addition, EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by microbiological contaminants are also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

Lead and Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

How Can I Learn More About Our Drinking Water?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Anthony Adcock, Plant Superintendent, at 870-364-4195. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Thursday of each month at 3:30 PM at Crossett Water Treatment Plant.

TEST RESULTS

We and Crossett Water Commission routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The test results table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2013. In the table you might find terms and abbreviations you are not familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions: